ogeneration Demog	A free, open access, expedited, peer-reviewed journal of population sciences published regularly on the since its first volume, volume 1 (July - December 19
www.den	nographic-research.org IssN 1435-9
Home	e Reviewers Associate Editors Editor Publisher Contact
Journal Contents	Individual Aging and Cancer Risk: How are They Related?
SEARCH	Svetlana Ukraintseva Anatoli I. Yashin
Current Volume	
Volumes	VOLUME 9 - ARTICLE 8 Date Received: 24 Mar 2003
Articles	Date Published: 30 Oct 2003
Special Collections	http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol9/8/
General Information	 Bookmark this page Send this article to a friend
About the Journal	Click the icon to view and/or download the PDF file. Once you are in the PDF file, use your browser back button to return to this page. Abstract When individuals get older, the risk of many chronic diseases increases. This increase is in agreement with common theories of aging, such as mutation accumulation, wear and tear, antagonistic pleiotropy, etc. Surprisingly, however, the risk of some chronic conditions (e.g. asthma, arterial hypertension) declines in the old. The cancer incidence
Information for Authors	
Copyright Information	
Register for e-mail alerts	

Submit a Paper

© 1999 - 2008 Max-Planck-Gesellschaft • Copyright & Legal When individuals get older, the risk of many chronic diseases increases. This increase is in agreement with common theories of aging, such as mutation accumulation, wear and tear, antagonistic pleiotropy, etc. Surprisingly, however, the risk of some chronic conditions (e.g. asthma, arterial hypertension) declines in the old. The cancer incidence rate also declines at old ages after a steep increase during adult life. It contrasts with the continuing increase in total mortality that is often referred to as the aging process. Which forces contribute to a decline in cancer risk in the old? In this paper we review evidence from experimental biology, illustrating the ambivalent role of individual aging in cancer risk, in particular in forming non-monotonic age-patterns of cancer incidence rate. We show that age-associated changes in the organism may contribute not only to the rise, but also to the deceleration and the decline in cancer risk at old ages.

the web 99)

871

Author's affiliation Svetlana Ukraintseva Duke University, United States of America Anatoli I. Yashin Duke University, United States of America

Keywords

age/aging, aging organism, cancer, cancer incidence rate, cell proliferation, rate of physiological processes, tumor survival

Word count (Main text) 7689

Other Articles by the same author/authors (in Demographic Research)

- [14-3] Two proofs of a recent formula by Griffith Feeney
- [12-11] Decline in Human Cancer Incidence Rates at Old Ages: Age-Period-Cohort Considerations
- [12-10] Mathematical Models for Human Cancer Incidence Rates

Similar Articles (in *Demographic Research*)

[12-10] Mathematical Models for Human Cancer Incidence Rates (cancer, age/aging)